



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

TO
INSURE YOUR EYES
AGAINST
THE GLARE
YOU SHOULD WEAR
CROOKES' GLASSES.
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
22, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 19,280

號十八百二千九萬一第

日六廿月元年申庚

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1920.

式拜禮

號陸拾月叁年九國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
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In Bags 50 lbs. net
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General Managers.

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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

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Photographic Goods of Every Description

in Stock

Developing, Printing and Enlarging

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PEAK TEAMWAY COMPANY

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

9.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. " " " " " "

2.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

4.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. " " " " " "

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, September 16th, 1919, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 4 Local	No. 6 Through	No. 8 Express	No. 10 Local	No. 12 Through	No. 14 Express	No. 16 Local	No. 18 Through	No. 20 Express
CANTON (Chai Sha Tsui)	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30
Shum Chai	7.35	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35
Shum Chai	7.40	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40
Shum Chai	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45
Shum Chai	7.50	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50
Shum Chai	7.55	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55
Shum Chai	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00
Shum Chai	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05
Shum Chai	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10
Shum Chai	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15

UP TRAINS

Station	No. 4 Local	No. 6 Through	No. 8 Express	No. 10 Local	No. 12 Through	No. 14 Express	No. 16 Local	No. 18 Through	No. 20 Express
Shum Chai	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30
Shum Chai	7.35	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35
Shum Chai	7.40	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40
Shum Chai	7.45	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45
Shum Chai	7.50	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50
Shum Chai	7.55	8.25	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55
Shum Chai	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00
Shum Chai	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05
Shum Chai	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10
Shum Chai	8.15	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15

* Will stop at Tai Po and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SEA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Station	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanning dep.	8.50	12.00	2.30	6.00
Shum Chai dep.	9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55
Shum Chai arr.				

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

(EX MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS).

At A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and other Engineers.
Manufacturers of Condenser Engines, Special Manganese Bronze Castings,
Parsons' Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, etc., etc.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 70 feet ... 70 feet ... 70 feet

Width of Entrance on bottom ... 70 feet ... 70 feet ... 70 feet

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 70 feet ... 70 feet ... 70 feet

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.

Lifting Power ... 7,000 tons ... 12,000 tons ... 16,000 tons

Max. Length of Ship taken ... 400 feet ... 400 feet ... 400 feet

Max. Breadth of Ship taken ... 60 feet ... 60 feet ... 60 feet

Max. Draft of Ship taken ... 22 feet ... 22 feet ... 22 feet

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tons Crane

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimizu).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" HIKOSHIMA.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 300 feet ... 300 feet ... 300 feet

Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 300 feet ... 300 feet ... 300 feet

Depth of Water ... 300 feet ... 300 feet ... 300 feet

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt

execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Order will be promptly attended to, and Estimates sent on application.

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BUILDINGS HONGKONG, OR

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays at 9 p.m.)

From Macao—Daily at 8 p.m. (Sundays at 8 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,

or from Messrs. T. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"SWAZI"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are

informed that all Goods are being landed

at their risk into the Godowns and/or

extra hazardous Godowns of Hots Wharf,

Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after March 15th,

will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the undersigned on or before

March 20th, 1920, or they will not be

recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods

are to be left in the Godowns where they

will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday

between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon,

within the free storage period.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,

General Agents.

Hongkong, March 8th, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"MAQUAN" voy. 1-Week.

SEATTLE via JAPAN.

The above-mentioned vessel, having

arrived from the above-mentioned

Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that the cargo is being landed

at their risk into the Hazardous and/or

extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong

& Kowloon Wharf & Godowns Co. Ltd.,

Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns where they will

be examined on 18th instant, at 10.45 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within a

week of the Steamer's arrival here, after

which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-

ing undelivered after 18th instant, will be

subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be

effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their

Bills of Lading for counter-signature im-

mediately.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.,

As perators, U.S. Shipping Board,

3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, March 8th, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TEENKAI"

FROM NEW YORK via SUEZ.

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be

discharged into Hots Wharf, Kowloon,

where it will be at Consignees' risk. The

Cargo will be ready for delivery from

Godown on and after Mar. 18th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice

has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will

be examined on any Tuesday and Fridays

between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon

within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after Mar. 18th, will

be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the undersigned on or before

April 1st, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 15th, 1920.

HOTS WHARF, KOWLOON.

Lot No. 1312, stored on the 31/3/15 in the

name of E. J. KAPLAN.

T. N. S.

E. J. K. 1/

Schinasi Bros.

"Natural" Cigarettes.

The Original Egyptian.

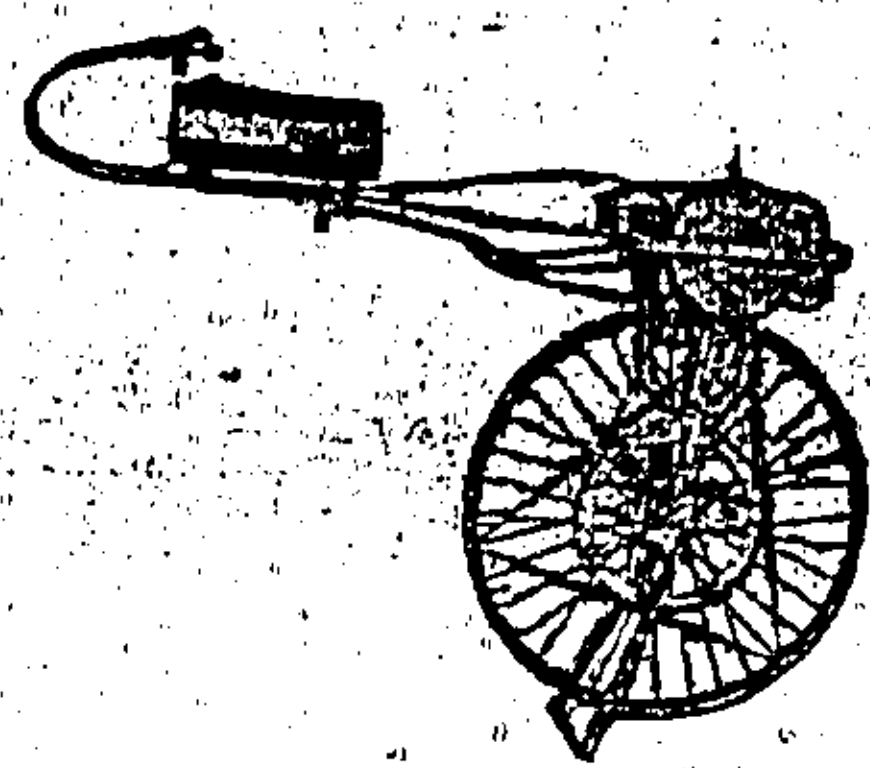
The Cigarette that smokes best.

In tins of 50's

\$1.30 per tin.

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10, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.



JOHNSON MOTOR WHEEL.

Make any Bicycle into a Motor-Cycle.

Stocks arriving.

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UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

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THE 1920



Price \$1,000.00

If the price of the Ford had advanced since 1914, in the same ratio as standard piecegoods, the Ford would cost about \$4,000 to-day! Made in Canada—

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ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

HONGKONG

Always specify
KELWAY'S SEEDS
For the best of 10 years constant
selecting and improving in various strains of

S	Farm root	S
E	Vegetable	E
D	Flower	D

SEND MEN—satisfy your customers.
Send us your orders and we will execute promptly
at lowest current wholesale rates.

KELWAY & SON
Wholesale seed growers,
LANGPORT, ENGLAND.
Cable: KELWAY, LANGPORT.

MARTIN'S
APOL & STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all ailments,
the most effective and the most
pleasant to take. It is the only
remedy that cures all ailments
without any harm to the system.
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MARTIN'S
APOL & STEEL
PILLS

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.
MENACE TO INDIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writing last month says:—

"I had a long conversation to-day with Radek, formerly the Russian Soviet 'ambassador' here, upon the 'Red menace to India.' Radek, one of Lenin's chief lieutenants, is in regular communication with Moscow and entitled to speak with authority. 'Press engineered' was his comment on the Red menace agitation, yet he added that it contained a mixture of truth in its untruth. Radek's knowledge of world affairs is almost a legend in Russia, and he showed what a great measure of truth the legend possesses as he rapidly passed his finger over the map of Asia and in quick sentences described the local situations. The Eastern world is in a state of ferment, but Soviet Russia, he affirms, is not responsible for the unrest, which is due partly to historical reasons, partly to 'Entente Imperialism,' and partly to the effect of the world-war. Thus, throughout the Far East prices have risen proportionately higher than in Europe. Radek, mentioning other causes of trouble, said that Semenov's Cossacks in Mongolia were assisting the Mandarins against the famishing population. There was a popular movement in Persia directed against foreign domination. Of late, a peasant land movement has arisen in Anatolia, to which the Young Turks were compulsorily adapting themselves. The Middle East, he added, was disturbed by British Admiralty designs on the oil-fields within the stretch indicated by Bagdad-Haifa-Baku.

Radek admitted that emissaries from the whole East, Far, Middle, and Near, could be found in Moscow. It was natural enough, he said. The same phenomenon was observed at the time of the first Revolution, in 1905, which sent a similar wave across the Asiatic Continent. 'Our attitude is simple,' he declared. 'We sympathize with these Eastern people, but we go no further. Soviet Russia has no Imperialist aim. Imperialism means either a desire for the subjugation of other nations by arms, or their exploitation by the interests of capitalists. Neither motive applies to Soviet Russia. Our aggressiveness is merely a newspaper invention. On the contrary, our one desire is for peace. Russia is ruined by lack of transport.'

"But what of the invasion of India by propaganda?" I asked.
"The Russian Government conducts no such 'propaganda,'" answered Radek. "On the contrary, it is prepared to give to any country that establishes peaceful relations all conceivable guarantees. Of course, the march of ideas cannot be arrested, but we are ready to give guarantees that we shall use neither money nor agents, direct or indirect, for the conduct of propaganda in India or elsewhere in the British Empire. We have too great need for peace with England to haggle. We are under no illusions. British Imperialism is not merely a capitalist intrigue, but is rooted in the psychology of the masses. The British domination of India and Ireland is popular. If we desire the English masses to become Socialist we cannot do anything from outside. Salvation must come from the English proletarians and oppressed peoples of the Empire from their own exertions. It is their own affair, not that of the Soviet Government. We can only offer our sympathy; anything further would be forbidden towards a country with which we were at peace."

"Soviet Russia would then settle down amid a non-Socialist world as one State among the others?"
"Why not?" was Radek's reply. "It is the standpoint of the Russian Government that normal and good relations are just as possible between Socialist and capitalist States as they have been between capitalist and feudal States. For example, Imperialist England lived on quite good terms with Tsarist feudal Russia in the days of serfdom. I, personally, am convinced that Communism can only be saved through good relations with the capitalist States. All the capitalist States are moving towards Socialism along their own roads and in their varying degrees, and the pace will be quickened by the burden of war taxes and debt, high prices, and the lowered standard of living. But in each of these countries the battle will be won from within in the growing struggle between the peoples and Governments. Revolutions never originate in foreign affairs, but are made at home."

"But so far, you have talked only of possibilities," I pointed out.
"Yes, I am speaking not of plans that we have, but of things we may be compelled to attempt. Russia to-day is too weak to indulge in a world-policy or in a drive against India, yet she is strong enough to bury in self-defence. The workers are utterly tired of war, but know that peace is denied them by the Entente. If they have no work and nothing to eat they know it is due to Entente intervention, and the knowledge only strengthens their will to fight. Our campaign is not one ordered by the Government which could not be by its mere command make the workers fight, but is supported by the masses in desperation. To sum up in a few words, when the 'Northcliffe Press' talks of a Red invasion of India it does so insincerely, and as sheer vilification of Soviet Russia. Nevertheless, if the 'Northcliffe Press' succeeds in misleading English opinion into war against Russia, then what is now a fantasy may easily become a reality."

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.
MENACE TO INDIA.

"You are accused of political expansionism—an Imperialism of Revolution."
"The two words 'Imperialism' and 'Revolution' are mutually contradictory," replied Radek. "Revolution means the achievement of self-government by the masses. The French Revolution 'became' Imperialist for two reasons: (1) it was only a bourgeois revolution; (2) it was the last act in the struggle between France and England for colonies. As one of your historians says, 'Pitt made Napoleon.' Let me refer to Lenin's statement at the last party congress in March, 1919: 'The sword is not the means by which the victory of Communism is to be won. Such a policy of aggression would weaken us and our cause. We were by action from outside to enable a revolutionary Government to be set up in a country not strong enough to carry through a revolution itself, we should weaken ourselves by dispersing forces needed for our own defence.'"

"But there is another side of the question. If we are forced to fight, naturally we seek a field of war where success is most easily attained. It is not true that we can do nothing; the Eastern door is open, and there are great possibilities. Had the old Tsarist Government determined to advance on India it would have had to build railways, organise armies, accumulate supplies—in short, employ the resources of a capitalist Kultur. With us it is quite different. All we have to do is to send out our most active workers to stir up unrest among populations. That is no new thing for Russians. You may remember the part played by Social Democrats from the Caucasus in the Persian Revolution in 1908 and later. I know personally quite a number of Caucasian comrades who were revolutionary leaders in Persia."

"What we can supply is the leadership so lacking in the East. We can send officers as instructors—not officers of the old school, but men of our own training, in particular artillery instructors who were formerly engineers in the Putiloff Arsenal. These, the most intelligent artisans in Russia, have the necessary mathematical knowledge to make first rate artillery officers. We can send technical experts and can erect explosive factories and arsenals. And remember that when we proletarians send ten picked men, after our experience of the last two years, it is equal to an expeditionary force. We are already in touch with the Young Turks by way of Tashkent, the Caspian, and Caucasus. Azerbaijan. Our armies are already on the Sea of Azov. Young Turkish officers whom I have recently met here in Berlin assure me that it would require fifteen divisions to dispose of the existing Turkish armies. Moreover, Asia Minor is already something of an international, interracial powder magazine."

"But there is no need to enlarge further on possibilities. Our historic task is to reconstruct Russia, and for that peace is essential. We are fighting simply because we are forced to do so, and are given no other choice. Russia is a democracy of peasants and workers, and at least half a century to come. Your statesmen can count with certainty on the entire absence of capitalist Imperialism in Russia. All the talk about our plans to disrupt and destroy the British Empire is the sheerest nonsense of Northcliffe bluff."

JACK DEMPSEY AND THE WAR

SEARCHING QUESTIONS.

A movement has originated in the Government Hospital for Wounded Soldiers in Station Island, New York, which may play a large part in the much heralded contest for the world's heavyweight championship, according to an article published in the *New York Times*. Councils have been held amongst the thousand wounded soldiers in the hospital, says the report, with the result that a letter has been addressed to Jack Dempsey, America's heavy-weight champion, signed by Lieutenant Robinson, in-charge of Dempsey to present his war record to a committee or court of the hospital's inmates. Dempsey is requested to fill out a questionnaire which, if answered satisfactorily, will earn the champion pugilist the soldiers' endorsement. "In the event of your answer not being satisfactory," the letter concludes, "an organisation will be effected which will take up with the State Department and with the Governor and Legislature of each State the matter of preventing you from boxing before the public in their respective States. In addition, the Governments of those countries which fought Germany will also be communicated with."

The questionnaire, amongst other things, asks Dempsey to write a short essay detailing your qualifications and previous experience as a shipbuilder. Explain what is a rivet. Describe the interior of a shipyard. How he managed to get into the shipyard, and how much money he earned in the prize ring while the American boys were fighting in France are other questions. "Was there any reason why you should not have volunteered for frontline service in the infantry—assuming you had a genuine desire to serve your country?" the soldiers want to know. The letter promises Dempsey a fair judgment. Regret is expressed that the American Legion, an organisation of ex-soldiers who fought in the war, did not consider it a function of the organisation to "review the claims of any individual who finds it necessary to justify his exemption from military service."

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AND CHRONICLE
1920.

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NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIP-

PINES, BORNEO, Etc.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

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The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the Trade of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

Royal Octavo—Containing nearly 2,000 pages, \$11.00. Directory only, pp. 1,400, \$7.00.

The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformly in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

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in the Far East contains the names of over

20,000 FOREIGNERS.

arranged, with the initials as well as the Surnames, in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

THE M. P. S. AND PLANS

the principal ports in the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent artists in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Customs, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures and other Commercial Information.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY though condensed in every possible manner contains every year more pages and now numbers nearly 2,000.

It is published at the Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

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Tientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
Pootung.	Nanking.	Kowloon.
Chinwangtao.	Wuhu.	Lappa.
Taku.	Kewkiang.	Shanghai.
Ankung.	Hankow.	Kankow.
Manchurian.	Yochow.	Nanning.
Shansi.	Shanghai.	Wichow.
Nowchwang.	Chang.	K'Chuan.
Dairen.	Chungking.	Pakhoi.
Port Arthur.	Hankow.	Hoihow.
Cherof.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Wenhai.	Wenchow.	Mengtai.
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Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tengueh.
Harbin.	Kirin.	Changchun.
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Lungchingchun.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.
Tokyo. Osaka. Keelung.
Yokohama. Moji. Tainanfu.
Hiroshima. Nagasaki. Takow.
Kobe. Hakodati. Aomori.
Shimonoseki. Tamsui.

EASTERN SIBERIA.
Vladivostok. Nikolaevsk.

CHINA.
Szechuan. Wuchow. Mokpo.
Shanghai. Fusan. Chinnampo.
Kusan. Peking. Songkhla.
HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

INDO-CHINA.
Hanoi. Annam. Tonkin.
Haiphong. Hue. Saigon.
Tonkin. Quinhon. Cambodia.

PHILIPPINES.
Manila. Iloilo. Cebu.
Borneo. Brunei. Labuan.

Malay States.
Perak. Selangor. Pahang.
Negri Sembilan. Johore. Kedah.
Kuala Lumpur. Trengganu. Perlis.

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.
Straits Settlements.
Batavia. Samarang. Padang.
Buitenzorg. Sourabaya. Macassar.
East Coast of Sumatra.

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G. H. R.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND
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Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers

The Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
TO-DAY (TUESDAY),
March 16th, 1920, commencing at 2.30 P.M.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A small Consignment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, etc.
Comprising—
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Also
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san Vases, Japanese Vases.
And
Two Travelling bags and Suit Cases.
(All new goods and in small lots)
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

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(For Account of the Concerned),
TO-DAY (TUESDAY),
March 16th, 1920, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
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SORROW'S CROWN OF SORROW

REV. H. COPLEY MOYLE'S SERMON.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, preaching at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday evening, took for his text "The memory of the just is blessed." (Proverbs x. 7.) and said:—

Among the powers of our mind the central and most important place is occupied by Memory. Every hour, we might almost say every moment, of our lives, we exercise our Memory. When we walk, when we eat, when we drink, we are exercising memory. We are performing acts which our memory leads us to perform. It was no doubt this fact that led the old classical writers to speak of Mnemosyne, the Goddess of Memory, as the Mother of the Muses, for all the arts and all science are founded on Memory. It is Memory that has the chief part in assuring us of our personal identity. Your memory goes back to the years when you were a child, a boy or girl, a young man or young woman, and because your memory has an inside knowledge of the being who then bore your name, you identify yourself to-day with that being of past years.

But if you could remember nothing of the past you would not be able to identify yourself. Sometimes we read of a person who for some cause has lost his memory, and cannot recall his own name or anything about himself. What a wonderful store-house is the memory of a well-educated person who has travelled much! How innumerable are the scenes, the faces, the facts that are stored up in his memory. Where then is this wonderful store house? Where is our memory situated? Where can we find it? Modern physiologists are agreed that it is situated somewhere in the brain but they cannot tell us exactly where. They tell us that the general appearance of the brain is that of soft gray matter folded upon itself. Beneath this gray matter there lies a great white mass of nerve fibres connected to the gray matter like a great array of telephone wires leading to the exchange. Physiologists tell just exactly what part of the brain controls our speech, they can tell what part of the brain receives messages through our eyes, and what part receives messages through our ears. They tell us that on a little mass of gray matter no larger than a hazel nut are registered all the words we know, but they are not at present able to agree on fixing any particular spot as the region of memory.

Some think that the memory of anything is registered in just that portion of the brain which receives the impression of that thing but others do not think so. I suppose we have all been surprised sometimes at the vivid way in which some long forgotten scene has been suddenly recalled to our mind by something we have seen or heard or smelt or tasted. I remember when going to Yumoto, above Nikko, in Japan some years ago, as we turned a corner by a wood the heavy smell from the sulphur springs was wafted to us, and it brought vividly to my mind the remembrance of the first parish in which I worked as a curate nearly twenty years before—a chemical manufacturing town, named Runcorn, where the same smell was always with us. Some sudden stimulus of this kind will often bring before us scenes and facts long forgotten. We hear sometimes of a drowning person or a person in great peril from some other cause suddenly recalling scenes long forgotten. It is clear, therefore, that there are many scenes and facts which we have forgotten still recorded in our memory and capable of recall if a sufficient stimulus is applied. But further than this it has been discovered in modern times that there is within us a memory of certain things which have never been within the field of ordinary consciousness. This memory has been called the subconscious mind.

The late Professor William James said that the subconscious mind, first made in A.D. 1890, as one of the most important steps in psychology. Its discovery has explained many things which were previously difficult to understand. Not a few of the supposed revelations of modern spiritualism can be traced to the knowledge possessed by the subconscious mind of one of the parties taking part in the seance. Here in Hongkong we often hear people complaining that their memory is not so good as it was, and it is often spoken of as an inevitable consequence of being here. That always seems to me to be a mistake. If there be any cause why a person's memory should deteriorate here, it would be reasonable to suppose that the cause would operate in the case of the natives, but it does not, for it is notorious that the Chinese have splendid memories. The memory is, I believe, entirely due to the fact that the hot weather is apt to make us too tired to make an effort of memory, so we let things slide. We do not make sufficient effort to remember them. We are constantly suggesting to ourselves that our memory is getting bad and so it becomes bad.

Memory can be a very great blessing or a great curse. There are, in most lives, things which we would rather forget, but the memory of which is constantly forcing itself upon us. In the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, Abraham says to the soul of the rich man in Hades "Son, remember." Remember your luxurious and selfish life, remember your opportunities of doing good your wealth gave you and you neglected. How terrible is the memory of opportunities neglected.

The poet has sung that "Sorrow's crown of Sorrow is remembering happier days," and that is certainly true if we have by our own conduct and by our sin banished those happier days. There is no more terrible feeling than remorse for the sins which have banished happiness from our own or other lives.

In the criminal records there are many instances where some crime has caused such horror and remorse to the man who committed it, that he has gone to the police and confessed his crime and taken his punishment.

How are we using the wonderful power of memory? Are we storing it with beautiful and noble thoughts, are occupying it with great subjects, are we filling it with unselfish deeds? Or are we frittering away our powers on things which give us no real ground for lasting joy, filling the treasure-house of our memory with useless things which will give us no pleasure to recall them in a few years time and which we shall regret when we look back on them from the changed atmosphere of the life beyond the grave?

Our conductor is busy by day being built up by the words we speak and the acts we do and the thoughts we think, and in that process of character-building, memory plays a part whose importance it would be hard to exaggerate. Our deeds still travel with us from afar.

And what we have been makes us what we are.

"The memory of the just is blessed." What memory shall we leave behind us when we leave this Colony, or when we make the greater move from this world to the next? Is it a memory which will be a help and an encouragement to others, a memory which will live on in other lives as a help and an inspiration?

There is no better legacy than a parent can leave to a child than the memory of a good, just, upright, God-fearing life. It is a legacy which the child will never lose and will never squander. If you leave your children a legacy of much money, it may make them idle, luxurious, extravagant, and may prove to be their ruin, but if you leave them the legacy of the memory of a Christian life well lived, it will be of lasting benefit to them.

Is it better for mothers to gain every hour of pleasure they can for themselves, while they squander their health and strength on continued amusements and gaiety, leaving their children to the care of amids, or to impress themselves on their children's lives when they are young and plastic and to give them the priceless heritage of the memory of a good and devoted mother?

Those who have had much to do with the fallen, the drunkard, and the criminal have come across cases when they have tried to arouse the sinner to a better life by the appeal, so often an effective one, "What would your mother think?" And when they have met with this reply "My mother would never think of the case was indeed a desperate one."

"The memory of the just is blessed." If we wish that to be true of us we must fill our mind now with thoughts of God as He is revealed to us in Our Lord. There can be no greater power for good in our lives than the continued memory of God's presence with us. How often do you think of God during the day? How often do you make some act of faith and love to Him? Do you ever say in your heart "O, my God, I believe in Thee, I trust Thee, I love Thee"? This season of Lent is a time for gaining new habits of devotion and for trying to remember Christ more often. Remember His love. Remember His sufferings. Remember His glory. Remember that you have an immortal spirit whom He wishes to share His glory. Live as men and women created in the image of God and then your memory will, indeed, be blessed.

"FAR EASTERN REVIEW."

RESIGNATION OF MR. DONALD.

An announcement which will be read with extreme regret, both by readers of the *Far Eastern Review* and those who are acquainted with its recent editor, Mr. W. H. Donald, is an editorial notice announcing Mr. Donald's withdrawal from the editorship in the following terms:—

"The complete reversal of the policy of the *Far Eastern Review* effected by its publisher, Mr. Geo. Bronson Rea, in the course of recent months compelled its Editor to disclaim responsibility for views expressed by writers of signed articles. The receipt of further similar articles which the undersigned cannot endorse causes him to withdraw from his position as Editor of the *Far Eastern Review*."

"W. H. DONALD."

It is no secret, (says the *N.C. Daily News*) that the divergence of views indicated between Messrs. Donald and Rea lies in their attitude towards China's relations with foreign Powers. Mr. Donald has never hesitated to praise or condemn the attitude of foreign Powers—whether eastern or western—towards China if he thought such action inimical to the interest of this Republic. In taking this line he has had occasion to criticize some of the Japanese loans that have been made to China—criticism by no means anti-Japanese, rather pro-Chinese. Mr. Rea's policy referred to in Mr. Donald's announcement, favours a rapprochement between China and Japan that Mr. Donald appears to think is not to the best interests of the former country.

It is expected that Mr. Rea, who is now in America, will be shortly returning to China, when he may assume the editorship of the *Far Eastern Review* himself. Mr. Donald has returned to Peking.

THE FOOL.

When a Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with beating a rone in a prohibited area, a Police Sergeant said: "The fool does not know that when he makes such a noise he is liable to be arrested." The man was fined \$2.

OPTIUM CASE.

For being in unlawful possession of six tael of opium, a Chinese was fined \$700 at the Magistracy, yesterday.

A GREAT WIRELESS GENIUS DEATH AT AN EARLY AGE IN SHANGHAI.

M. Max Frederic Brolemann, Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, Medaille Militaire, who was Director of the French Municipal Wireless Station, died on March 2nd.

M. Brolemann, says the *N.C. Daily News*, was one of those men who should have been among the best known in the community, to which he had rendered incalculable service, but it is a fact that outside the French residents his name even could not be said to be familiar. Yet by his death Shanghai loses one of its most remarkable residents, one who has done more probably than any other here in recent years to bring this part of China into touch with the rest of the world. It is no exaggeration to state that he was a remarkable genius, and the science of wireless telegraphy owes one of its most distinguished exponents in the Far East.

M. Brolemann had spent 21 years in the Colonial Army in Indo-China, and studied wireless telegraph under Major Pery who is in charge of military telegraph there. The erection of the great wireless stations at Hanoi and elsewhere in Tongking were largely due to M. Brolemann's initiative. In 1914 he came to Shanghai, and in May of that year the station at Koukaza was established. At the time no apparatus was available from France, so the deceased, with the assistance of Chinese mechanics, personally constructed the entire receiving apparatus.

HIS GREAT TRIUMPH.

Having seen the station established, M. Brolemann proceeded to plan improvements, and his untiring efforts, backed by his great genius, culminated in the interception, in September, 1918, of an important message from Nauen. Then a few days later a message from Lyons was picked up. At first it seemed hardly conceivable that this should have been done, the limitations of the station had previously been so patent, and above all the receiving apparatus was an improvised one. But there was the fact, a huge personal triumph for M. Brolemann.

No time was lost in profiting by this, and the first French official communication to the Far East, despatched from Lyons on the evening of September 25th, was received instantaneously on the morning of September 26th at Koukaza. Since then, with occasional interruptions due to atmospheric conditions, Koukaza and Lyons have been in daily communication, and the transmission of European news by this medium has been a regular feature. Previous to this M. Brolemann had scored a previous triumph in the service of the Allies, and had received the special thanks of the British naval authorities at Shanghai for the valuable services rendered by the Koukaza Station to the British Fleet during the siege of Tientsin.

M. Brolemann was a comparatively young man, being only 44 years of age. Tuberculosis was the cause of death, and it is to be regretted that great suffering preceded his demise.

The funeral oration was delivered by M. Reau, acting French Consul-General.

TRADE AT THE SOUTHERN TREATY PORTS.

H.M. Commercial Secretary at Hongkong recently paid a visit to the ports of Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, and he has embodied his conclusions in a report published in the *Board of Trade Journal*. The net result of his survey of these areas is that trade has to a certain extent been disturbed by the confused political situation in the interior. So far as foreign merchants are concerned, interference with trade is shown rather in the decreased demand for imported goods, and in the unwillingness of native merchants to risk more of their capital than is absolutely necessary in replenishing their stock, than in any direct attacks on foreign goods in transit through the country districts. Illegal seizures, however, of goods belonging to foreign firms have been comparatively rare, and the exactions of kien and other tax stations are hardly more onerous than usual. It is obvious, however, that the absence of any responsible civil authority in the greater part of these Provinces, must react disastrously on all trade, domestic and foreign, and there can be no hope of any greater commercial development in this part of China until order has been restored.

REFUGEES IN QUARANTINE IN HONGKONG.

In connection with the arrival of the *Antiochus*, with some 1,200 Serbians from Vladivostok, in Hongkong, and the outbreak of small-pox and typhus on board which will necessitate the clothing of the refugees being destroyed, a meeting of the American Red Cross was held yesterday, in response to an appeal for help from Capt. G. E. Houghton, the master of the *Antiochus*, to take charge of the collection of clothing and the parting of supplies, especially for the 58 women and 64 children among the refugees, most of whom are very poorly clothed and shod.

The following committee was appointed:—Mr. Geo. Anderson (Chairman), Mrs. D. M. Bigger, Mrs. W. M. Routh, Mrs. J. J. Cunningham and Mrs. P. W. Tucker.

Mrs. Hickling, of Queen Mary's Needle Work Guild, and Mrs. Moorehead, of the Benevolent Society, have consented to assist in this work and it is hoped that through the co-operation of these three societies a large amount of old clothing can be assembled in the next few days at the American Consulate-rooms. The people in Kowloon who desire to contribute but find it inconvenient to send their parcels to the American Consulate may forward them to either Mrs. D. M. Bigger, 17, Chatham Road, or to Mrs. W. M. Routh, 7, Torres Building. As it will be necessary to buy a certain amount of new supplies, donations in cash will be very acceptable, and these may be sent to Mr. R. E. Dorton, Treasurer of the American Red Cross, c/o The American Express Co.

UNGRATEFUL APPRENTICE.

STEALS 235 YEN.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese youth, employed as an apprentice at a Japanese tailoring establishment, on the Praya East, was charged with stealing yen 235, belonging to his master.

Sergeant Cockle stated that defendant's brother was foreman of the establishment and took defendant in as an apprentice. A few days ago the defendant broke into the master's living-room, though how he was able to do it the Police could not understand as the lock was a strong one and did not appear to have been forced. The money was stolen and when the theft was discovered complaint was made to the Police. Defendant's house was searched and it was found that the money had been changed into Hongkong currency. Defendant had purchased a new pair of boots, a gold ring and a sewing machine and had \$80 with him at the time of his arrest. The master was not willing to press the charge.

Mr. Irving sentenced defendant to receive six strokes with the cane.

THE VICTORIA GAOL TRAGEDY

ANOTHER MAN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

A man named Mok Sing, who was recently arrested in Canton was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with the murder of Warder J. L. Speed at Victoria Gaol.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuting, stated that the Crown would prove that prisoner was one of the persons who escaped; that he was in gaol before the murder and was not there after the deed had been committed. The only new evidence which would be brought against him would be that he was seen out of his cell when the act was committed. He, with other prisoners, attempted an adventure and all were equally guilty. The Crown concluded that prisoner was the person who made the tools, as he was the only one who had access to the furnace. The other facts were the same as were related in the previous case and he, therefore, did not intend to repeat them.

The hearing was adjourned till this afternoon.

RUSSIAN SEAMAN VICTIMIZED

CHINESE SNATCHES \$30.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Russian seaman, named Semenov, charged a Chinese with snatching \$30 from him. Semenov stated that he had \$35 with him and went to a shop to purchase some milk. He tendered \$5 and receiving the change, he put it into his trouser pocket. He placed \$30 in his breast-coat pocket and was leaving the shop when he was surrounded by a number of Chinese. Defendant snatched the \$30 and ran away but was followed and arrested. The money, however, was not found in his possession. He probably passed it to a comrade. The man had also stolen his passport, but this was found.

Defendant stated that he was falsely accused.

Mr. Smith sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

WOMAN SEEKS MAINTENANCE

HUSBAND LOVES ANOTHER WOMAN.

Several weeks ago a Chinese woman summoned her husband and his concubine for assault. The woman was so severely injured that she was in Hospital for some time. When the case was heard, the Magistrate ordered the husband to pay \$25 as compensation. Yesterday, the woman attended the Magistracy, and summoned her husband for maintenance.

Mr. A. E. Hall, for the defence, stated that his client had gone to Canton and had instructed the concubine to write to him and ask him to attend Court. For this purpose he wished for a remand.

The wife entered the Magistracy to do all in his power to secure maintenance for her.

The hearing was adjourned till Thursday.

HOW SCHOOL-CHILDREN BECOME ILL.

HAWKER FINED \$15.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with selling sweets to the pupils of St. Mary's School, without a licence.

Defendant stated that he had a licence, but the Police had taken it away.

Sergeant Aris stated that he had received several letters from the parents of pupils stating that their children were getting ill by eating sweets sold by hawkers, and asking the Police to take steps to prevent the nuisance. Defendant had been fined on three occasions and his licence was cancelled; yet he persisted in carrying on his trade.

Mr. Irving fined defendant \$15.

BAGS OF SUGAR COLLAPSE.

TWO MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Two Chinese sustained rather serious injuries on Sunday as the result of several bags of sugar falling on top of them.

The accident occurred on the ground floor of No. 21, Wing Lok Street, when a sack of sugar, weighing about 300 lbs., fell from the top of a building, and fell on the two men.

The two men were removed to hospital.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS AS TO CELEBRATIONS.

The annual general meeting of St. George's Society was held yesterday evening at the City Hall and was largely attended. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, President, occupied the chair and was assisted by the Hon. Mr. N. J. Stabb, Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. G. O. Moxon, Mr. M. S. Northcote, Mr. A. E. Crappell, Mr. P. S. Cassidy (Hon. Treasurer) and Mr. J. Bentley (Hon. Secretary).

After the notice convening the meeting had been read Mr. E. P. Smith wished to know the date of the notice.

The Hon. Secretary replied that it was dated March 6th.

The CHAIRMAN, addressing the members, said that they had before them the accounts for the past calendar year 1919, and they would see from the statement of accounts that the balance brought forward to 1920 was a sum of \$7,790.14. Of course, these accounts, being accounts for the calendar year 1919, did not include the accounts for the ball which was held there on Twelfth Night. As they would see from the general account for the year 1919 they recorded in the receipts an item relating to the balance of War Bond drawing account, representing the interest which was derived in respect of the War Bonds, and that the War Bond drawing took place under the auspices of the Society, and with the approval of the War Bond Committee that sum was placed to the credit of that Society. The entrance fees and subscriptions amounted to a sum of \$1,137, and in that connection he wished to mention that they commenced the year with nine life members and 319 ordinary members and that during the year no less than 80 new members had joined. (Applause) while twelve members had left the Colony. He very much regretted to say that during the year they had lost three of their members by death, Mr. J. H. Mead, Mr. W. Tulip, and Mr. W. H. Woolley. At the present time they had close upon 400 members on their list of members and he thought that would show them that the Society was in a satisfactory condition. With regard to the payment, side of the accounts they would see that the first item of payment was the purchase of a passage in an assisted case. It was the case of a European who deserved such help. He would not, of course, refer to either the name or details of the case. The Committee had considered the case very carefully and had thought it best to assist the man in the sum of \$311.5. The other items represented disbursement on account of the Society. Amongst those items they would see the annual subscription to the Royal Society of St. George, London, and perhaps it would be of interest to some of them to learn that the parent Society at Home was now entering upon its twenty-fifth year and they were very happy to know that the presidency of St. George's Society had been accepted by their beloved Prince, the Prince of Wales. (Applause) The next account referred to the dinner for 1919. Those who were present on the last St. George's Day would remember that a largely attended dinner was held in the Hongkong Hotel and that account referred to that dinner. With regard to other celebrations of St. George's Day in other parts of the world it might be of interest to them to hear that at Dover on the last St. George's Day the bell from the Mole at Zebrugga which warned the Germans of the arrival of Admiral Keyes' raiding squadron was rung at Dover by the Mayor of Dover, for the first time on St. George's Day. That bell was presented to Dover by King Albert and he was sure it was a gracious act of the Belgian Monarch which would be appreciated by Britons all over the world. (Applause) Another striking memorial of the exploits of the Dover Patrol was unveiled at Deal in the form of a large brass gun, erected at the Royal Marine Depot, bearing the inscription.

"Zebrugga, St. George's Day, 1918. This 15in. cartridge case came from the Kaiser Wilhelm Store Battery, Knocke, Belgium, which was in action on April 23rd, 1918. The beam from which it is suspended is part of the deck of H.M.S. Vendictive. Presented to the Depot, Royal Marines, by Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O."

By a happy coincidence the visit of the Royal Navy to France took place on St. George's Day last year and on that occasion Admiral Beatty, accompanied by four admirals and about 1,000 of other ranks, arrived at the Gare des Invalides. A reception at the Elysee was given by President Poincaré in their honour, when he handed to Admiral Beatty the Grand

Cross of the Legion of Honour. But perhaps the most striking celebration of St. George's Day last year was that which took place in German territory at Cologne on the banks of the Rhine on which occasion their French friends joined with them in honouring the day. The next item in the accounts referred to the entertainment of the Services, which took place both in the afternoon and the evening of the last St. George's Day, and they would see from the items in that account how the money was spent. As he had said just now, the account for St. George's Ball, held on Twelfth Night this year, being for 1920, was not included in the statement of accounts. He did not think he need add anything more and he, therefore, proposed the adoption of the statement of accounts.

Mr. E. L. Frost wished to know why the dinner which was notified to members as costing \$8 had cost \$12, and why some of the members had refused to pay the other \$4. He wished to know whether the amount due from those members who had refused to pay had been paid out of the funds of the Society.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the cost of the dinner had exceeded what had been expected. With regard to any member having refused to pay, he was happy to say that no member of the Society had refused to pay the extra cost. There happened to be a few cases in which members had left the Colony. As regards the payment of anything out of the funds of the Society, there was no such demand made. (Applause) and, under the rules of the Society, such a course was not allowed.

Mr. Frost said he knew of a member who had refused to pay.

Mr. P. S. Cassidy observed that he thought there were one or two cases where there was a little dissatisfaction, but nobody refused to pay the extra amount when the shroff went round to collect the money. There were, of course, a certain number of cases in which members had left the Colony. The shroff had not brought to his notice any refusals to pay.

Mr. H. Percy Smith, in seconding the adoption of the statement of accounts, said that it seemed rather reasonable to ask if they could include the account of such an event as the Ball. He said it would be better if they had closed the account on Twelfth Night.

Mr. Cassidy replied that the Ball account was separate from the General Account, and it was not possible to get together the Ball accounts for some time.

The CHAIRMAN said that according to Rule 10 the annual general meeting should be held soon after January, and the accounts for the year should be presented. The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

The election of office-bearers next took place.

The CHAIRMAN stated that their Vice-President was Mr. N. J. Stabb and he had signified his willingness to serve as President if elected. (Applause) He proposed that Mr. Stabb should be elected as President of the Society.

Mr. J. A. Plummer seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Stabb thanked the members, stating that he appreciated the honour very highly.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed that Mr. G. C. Moxon be appointed Vice-President. He said that Mr. Moxon was one of the original members of the Society and was a very old resident of the Colony.

Mr. E. HANCOCK seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Moxon, in thanking the members, said that he would do his best to further the interests of the Society.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the re-election of Mr. P. S. Cassidy as Hon. Treasurer, said that Mr. Cassidy had done excellent work during the past year. (Applause) and was willing to carry on.

Mr. H. P. Winslow seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

With regard to the election of an Hon. Secretary, the CHAIRMAN said that during the year 1919 they had the advantage of the services of two secretaries, not both at the same time. In the early part of the year they had the services of Mr. F. A. Wells. (Applause) and he was responsible for the St. George's Day celebrations for the year 1919. In the latter part of the year they had the services of Mr. John Bentley who had a great deal of work in connection with the St. George's Ball. (Applause) He was sorry to say Mr. Bentley felt that other calls on his time were so great that he was not able to continue as Secretary and he had pleasure in proposing to them a new Secretary, whose name would commend itself to them, Mr. G. O. Moxon, Messrs. Gilman & Co. (Applause).

Mr. F. A. Wells seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

The election of the Committee next took place, the following being nominated: Major Bird, Messrs. F. A. Perry, W. A. Dowley, B. J. Wilton, T. Grimshaw, L. N. Leefe, J. W. Graham, E. Hancock, L. F. Crappell, D. K. Moss, F. A. Wells, E. R. Hallifax, H. A. Cartwright, C. G. Alabaster, G. S. Archbutt, M. S. Northcote, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, F. C. Hall, I. J. Blackburn, C. E. H. Blairs, H. P. Winslow, B. J. Frost and A. G. Coppin.

Mr. H. A. Cartwright asked that his name be withdrawn as he would be going home on leave in a few months.

Home on leave in a few months.

Home on leave in a few months.

Home on leave in a few months.

Home on leave in a few months.

Home on leave in a few months.

Home on leave in a few months.

Home on leave in a few months.

Home on leave in a few months.

Home on leave in a few months.

Home on leave in a few months.

Home on leave in a few months.

Ballotting then took place, the following being appointed Scrutineers:—The Rev. V. H. Copley, Messrs. H. A. Cartwright and T. Brayfield.

The following were then elected: Major Bird, Messrs. R. Hancock, G. S. Archbutt, W. A. Dowley, C. G. Alabaster, F. A. Wells, A. T. Crappell, J. W. Graham, E. R. Hallifax, L. N. Leefe and R. J. Wilton.

As there was a tie for twelfth place between Messrs. H. P. Winslow and T. Grimshaw a show of hands was taken, resulting in Mr. T. Grimshaw being elected.

THIS YEAR'S CELEBRATIONS.

The next business considered was what form the celebration of St. George's Day, 1920, should take.

The CHAIRMAN said the question was whether they should have another dinner or no. The incoming Committee would be very glad to receive suggestions as to what should be done. Of course they hoped to have the Ball on Twelfth Night again, and that would absorb a good deal of their energies, and he hoped that this would be borne in mind in considering how the day should be celebrated.

Mr. DOWBIGGIN said that nothing had been done in the last year or two to impress St. George's Day on the children. He wished to know whether they would not award scholarships to the three not award scholarships to the three British schools, the Kowloon British School, the Victoria British School and the Diocesan School.

The CHAIRMAN said he hoped Mr. Dowbiggin realised that special funds would have to be raised for the purpose. Money could not come out of the funds of the Society.

Mr. DOWBIGGIN said that it was for celebrating St. George's Day and the children should have a part in it.

The CHAIRMAN replied that they could perhaps carry out the suggestion in part, and award prizes for essays among British schools in the Colony.

Mr. NORTHCOOTE said that in view of the fact that they had more or less celebrated St. George's Day by the Ball held in January, and as the weather was very uncertain in the month of April, in which certain in the month of April, in which St. George's Day fell, the best thing they could do was to wear badges on that day. They would hold the Ball in the following year and practically make an event of it in January and not April.

Mr. JOHN BENTLEY seconded that suggestion.

Mr. Frost proposed that they should have an English ballad concert on St. George's Day, and even if the weather was inclement, all the members of the Society could attend it.

Mr. WELLS seconded.

The CHAIRMAN said he understood that there were three suggestions, which they could not consider. Mr. Dowbiggin had suggested that prizes should be given for essays, for competition in the British schools of the Colony. He thought they might leave the matter to the Director of Education as regards the subject of the essay and as to the general conditions under which the competition should be run.

Mr. DOWBIGGIN said that the subject should be something connected with England.

The CHAIRMAN: Of course.

Mr. NORTHCOOTE said that the competition should be confined to English boys and girls.

The suggestion was then put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said that the next proposition was that of Mr. Northcote, who suggested that they should celebrate the day by wearing badges, and that in January, 1921, they should hold a Ball in the City Hall.

The motion was agreed to, there being only three dissentients.

The CHAIRMAN said that the third proposal was made by Mr. Frost, who suggested that a ballad concert should be held on that day.

Mr. B. A. HALE wished to know if that meant that there would be two celebrations in the year.

The CHAIRMAN replied that one would not clash with the other.

Mr. HALE wished to know if that would also include Mr. Northcote's suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative.

The motion when put to the meeting, was rejected.

Mr. CRAPPELL said that the suggestions were merely indications to the incoming Committee of how the day should be celebrated. It did not mean that they were going to have these celebrations.

The CHAIRMAN replied that as the suggestions had been passed by the general meeting, it was obvious that the suggestions should have to be carried out. The rejected suggestion could be considered by the incoming Committee.

Mr. G. S. ARCHBUTT said that the general notice convening the meeting stated that it was convened for the purpose of receiving suggestions.

Mr. BENTLEY replied that that was not so. The meeting was to consider the matter in which the day should be celebrated.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the Committee would consider all the suggestions now that they had the feeling of the meeting on the subject.

Mr. MOXON: We are not prohibited from having a concert.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not think so.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer was proposed, and carried with acclamation, after which the meeting terminated.

Home on leave in a few months.

Home on leave in a few months.

Home on leave in a few months.

COMPANY REPORTS.

CHINA SUGAR REFINERY CO., LTD.

The report of the General Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.), on the Company's business for the year ending December 31st, 1919, states:—

The working account for the year 1919 shows a net profit of \$1,823,838.73. After deducting the previous year's debit balance of \$385,029.96, there is left \$1,438,808.77, which the General Agents and the Consulting Committee recommended should be dealt with as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 25 per cent. absorbing	\$500,000.00
To place to sugar fluctuation account	500,000.00
To place to repairs and renewals account	100,000.00
To place to exchange fluctuation account	100,000.00
To pay a bonus to staff not exceeding	25,000.00
To carry forward to new account	33,808.77
	\$1,438,808.77

The Consulting Committee consists of Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. F. Maitland, J. W. C. Bonnar and G. W. Barton, who offer themselves for re-election.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

The report of the Board of Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1919, states:—

The gross profit for the year is \$524,715.47. The amount brought forward from the previous year is \$26,132.39. \$550,847.86

After allowing for directors' and Auditors' fees \$5,000.00, Interest and Exchange \$3,300.83, Writing off for depreciation on the Company's buildings, machinery, launches, lighters, etc., as per Articles of Association 55,314.83, Writing off for depreciation and loss in exchange on British 5 per cent. War Loan 11,610.13, \$52,855.89

The balance to be dealt with is \$567,992.97 which it is recommended should be applied as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 50 cents per share	\$320,000.00
To place to reserve fund and lighters, an additional	50,000.00
To place to credit of staff's provident funds	25,000.00
To pay a bonus to works manager on his retirement	10,000.00
And carry forward to the credit of next year's a/c	112,992.97
	\$567,992.97

Directors.—Since the last annual meeting the Hon. Mr. D. Landale and Mr. A. O. Lang resigned, and the Hon. Mr. John Johnston and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar were invited to fill the vacancies.

In accordance with section 12 (14) of the Articles of Association the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar retire, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The local office of this Bank is in receipt of a cablegram from the Head Office to the effect that at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders held at Yokohama on the 10th instant, it was resolved to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. p.a. for the half year ended the 31st December, 1919, to add to the reserve fund Y. 16,000,000, and to carry forward the sum of Y. 3,872,000 to the next account.

SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

THE HANDICAPS.

The following are the handicaps for Saturday's Gymkhana Club meeting:—

Once Round—A CLASS:—Malcolm, 161 lbs.; Rowdy Child, 155 lbs.; Salamander, 155 lbs.; Attraction Dahlia, 158 lbs.; 158 lbs.; Blackbird Dahlia, 155 lbs.; Iba Kelb, 155 lbs.; Saverake, 155 lbs.; Brutus, 155 lbs.; Gilbertine, 153 lbs.; Sandmartin, 152 lbs.; Wilkins Micawber, 151 lbs.; Target, 150 lbs.; Holborn, 150 lbs.; Louisa, 150 lbs.; Rebate, 149 lbs.; Web Mouse, 148 lbs.; Pantile, 148 lbs.; Burning Daylight, 147 lbs.; Purity Dahlia, 146 lbs.

Once Round—B CLASS:—Scotia Dahlia, 159 lbs.; Alexander, 158 lbs.; Pussyfoot, 155 lbs.; Someman, 154 lbs.; Sepand, 154 lbs.; Algerian Chief, 154 lbs.; Sinza, 152 lbs.; Dunford, 153 lbs.; Supper Dance, 152 lbs.; Moonshine, 152 lbs.; Pawshop, 151 lbs.; Willie, 151 lbs.; Telesman, 150 lbs.; El Dorado, 147 lbs.; Orion, 148 lbs.; St. Chad, 144 lbs.

11 Miles Handicap:—Sham, 180 lbs.; Malcolm, 159 lbs.; Siamese Cat, 159 lbs.; Rowdy Child, 158 lbs.; Pink Eye, 157 lbs.; Season Ticket, 155 lbs.; Attraction, 155 lbs.; Brutus, 154 lbs.; Saverake, 153 lbs.; Iba Kelb, 153 lbs.; Gilbertine, 153 lbs.; Bexker King, 152 lbs.; Telesman, 150 lbs.; Wilkins Micawber, 150 lbs.; Geordie Mac, 148 lbs.; Web Mouse, 148 lbs.; Pantile, 147 lbs.; Burning Daylight, 147 lbs.; Alexander, 147 lbs.; Purity Dahlia, 146 lbs.; Algerian Chief, 145 lbs.; Sepand, 144 lbs.

SPORT.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. THE ARMY.

A return match between the above teams will be played on Thursday afternoon.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FURNISHING DEPT.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

CRETONNES NEW DESIGNS TAFETTAS AND CASEMENT CLOTHS ALL SHADES

LACE CURTAINS NEW PATTERNS. VITRAGE AND DAINY DESIGNS AND BRISE BISE NETS INEXPENSIVE.

MOSQUITO NETTING, SHEETING, QUILTS, ICE BLANKETS, SCOURERS, GLASS AND PANTRY CLOTHS, DAMASK TABLECLOTHS AND NAPKINS, BATH AND FACE TOWELS, ETC.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

Just received from U.S.A., a new shipment of Typewriters—different models.

Inspection cordially invited by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

NEW MUSIC AL JMS VIOLIN PIECES

PIANO PIECES

SONGS

THE WHOLE WORLD SINGS THE WHOLE WORLD PLAYS THE WHOLE WORLD PLAYS THE WHOLE WORLD SINGS ETC., ETC.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,

16, Des Voeux Road.

Tel. 1322.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.

SEASONABLE

UNDERWEAR



Our Underwear is very carefully selected, the special weaves are not only porous and consequently cool, but absorbent, thus preventing chills. Call and inspect our samples or we shall be pleased to send them on approval.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



NOTICE

THE Public are hereby notified that owing to REPAIRS to the Tramway track at Praya East, the ROAD will be CLOSED to Vehicle Traffic between No. 2 Police Station and Edward Street from 12 Noon on WEDNESDAY, March 17th.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, March 16th, 1920. 571

WANTED

BY Import and Export Firm a young PORTUGUESE CLERK for General Office work.

Apply to—
Box No. 573,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
[573]

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, March 27th, 1920, at 11 AM, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th, to the 27th March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
General Manager,
Hongkong, March 16th, 1920. [573]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

R.S. "WEST MINGO" VOY 1-OUT.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN
PORTS, SHANGHAI, MANILA and
CEBU.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived with all cargo ex a.s. "WEST MINGO" from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on March 18th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a week of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Mar. 22nd, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board,
Hongkong, March 16th, 1920. [574]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

R.S. "ARCHER" VOY 2-OUT.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN
PORTS, SHANGHAI, MANILA and
SAIGON.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Mar. 21st, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a week of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Mar. 22nd, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board,
Hongkong, March 16th, 1920. [575]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

YAN BALUETA, PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "NAMSANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Mar. 21st, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on March 21st, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, March 16th, 1920. [576]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PELEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Mar. 15th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Mar. the 20th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 2nd April or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, March 14th, 1920. [577]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, Etc.

THE Steamship "GLENIFFER"

arriving from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the Wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Mar. 22nd, 1920, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Mar. 23rd, 1920, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, March 16th, 1920. [578]

NOW READY

"DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE"

OF

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDU-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, Etc.

for 1920

68th ANNUAL EDITION

containing

1,600 PAGES 14 MAPS.

THE

Directory of the Far East.

PROF. DANENBERG'S PUPILS' PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

(2nd Performance).

KINDLY assisted by Miss H. A. JONES (organist) at the St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17th, at 5.30 P.M. sharp.

Tickets obtainable at the ANDERSON MUSIC Co. or at the door at \$1.00 each. [580]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HARRY VALLAN, on SATURDAY, March 20th, commencing at 2 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, March 13th, 1920. [583]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, March 16th, 1920, to WEDNESDAY, March 17th, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. R. ROBERTS,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1920. [584]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

THE Consumers of the Company will be notified individually if their FANS are not suitable for the current supplied during next Summer and they are requested to take no notice of advertisements to the contrary issued by any other persons than the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, March 9th, 1920. [585]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, MARCH 18th, 1920, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, March 13th, 1920, until Thursday, March 18th, 1920, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, March 8th, 1920. [582]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of MARCH, 1920, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and electing a Dividend.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, March 11th, 1920 until SATURDAY, March 20th, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hongkong, March 8th, 1920. [583]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Edders' Street, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24th, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1919.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, March 8th, 1920. [581]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 2, Connaught Road, on SATURDAY, MARCH 20th, 1920, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, MARCH 20th, 1920, until SATURDAY, MARCH 27th, 1920, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
[580]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Office of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & COMPANY, Ltd., Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong on the 23rd of March, 1920, at 6.15 P.M., to consider the financial position of the Club and other matters as detailed in the notices posted in the Club premises at Happy Valley, Fanning and Deep Water Bay.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that at the same time and place certain Resolutions as detailed in the notices posted at the Club premises at Happy Valley, Fanning and Deep Water Bay will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions. Should they or some of them be passed they will be submitted for consideration as special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Committee,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, March 12th, 1920. [581]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Agents, 2, Edders' Street, on THURSDAY, MARCH 18th, 1920, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and electing a Dividend.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March 16th to March 30th, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, March 11th, 1920. [589]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE for 4 Shares Numbered 25685/25689 issued on 11th March, 1889, in the name of Mr. P. W. Kwan, has been declared LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 31st March, 1920, the same shall be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, March 13th, 1920. [587]

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the wreck of the Schooner "AIBOKU MARU" stranded 140 miles east of Formosa. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 16th, 1920.

THE SENSATIONAL NEWS FROM JAPAN.

WE do not know what importance is to be attached to the sensational reports which our Peking Correspondent says have reached the Chinese capital from Japan of "a great social upheaval, in which soldiers are involved." Is it a Revolution, or merely a labour demonstration? Recently there have been many manifestations of serious unrest in the Labour world of Japan and preparations were being made in Tokyo by the labour organisations for a "gigantic demonstration" on May Day.

"to make known in the most impressive and striking manner their grievances and wishes." It had been further intimated that if the Universal Suffrage Bill failed to pass the Diet, the demand for it would be made more insistent on that occasion.

As we know, the Universal Suffrage Bill failed to pass the Diet, as the House was dissolved by Imperial Edict before the Bill was actually put to the vote.

The dissolution came quite as a surprise to the nation. As far as the Press of Japan is concerned, there was not one paper which was not entirely taken aback when the announcement was made. The ostensible reason given by the Government was that it wished to appeal to the country on the question of an extension of the suffrage.

In the preceding session of the Diet an Act was passed extending the suffrage from payers of income tax of 10 yen and over to payers of similar taxes of 3 yen and over. This extension, however, was not satisfactory to the Extreme Left who wish to see such an extension of the suffrage as to abolish the tax-paying qualification altogether.

Looking abroad they saw other countries had long abandoned such hindrances to the extension of the suffrage, and naturally wished to be abreast of the times. Three Bills to this end were introduced into

the Diet by the three opposition parties, each varying in details, but all claiming manhood suffrage. It was while these Bills were being discussed that the end came. There had been a series of meetings in favour of what was called "universal suffrage" and a certain amount of excitement was worked up, so that on the day when the fate of the Bills was to be decided there was a considerable crowd round the Diet building, while an enormous police force guarding the Diet seemed to imply that the popular excitement might go to extremes.

The Government was firmly opposed to the Bills. It pointed out, not without reason, that the extension of the suffrage passed in the previous session had not yet been put into practice, as there had been no election since it was passed, and that to pass another Suffrage Bill on the top of that would serve to bring legislators into contempt.

The Government's position was perfectly safe: it had the majority party, the Seiyukai, at its back, and there was not the remotest chance of any of the three Bills being passed.

Yet at the last moment the Government declined to try its strength, and produced an Imperial Edict ordering the dissolution of the Diet.

By a patriotic fiction such Edicts are supposed to represent the will of the Emperor. As a matter of fact, of course, the Emperor acts on the advice of his statesmen.

In recent times there has been an ever-growing tendency to overlook the nominal origin of these Imperial Edicts and to criticise the action of their real originators as freely as if the Emperor took no part in them.

The action of the Government in dissolving the Diet has thus been very freely criticised as a political trick designed to procure the Government a fresh mandate.

The Government's own explanation of the dissolution, as already stated, is that it is an appeal to the country on the suffrage question—whether they want universal suffrage or not. There are several reasons for thinking the Government is not quite sincere in this.

One is that it is a well-known fact in Japanese politics that the Government in power always wins at a general election. General TERAUCHI's Government was probably one of the most unpopular of recent years.

The appointment of Count TERAUCHI himself as Prime Minister was met by a storm of opposition. Yet when Count TERAUCHI appealed to the country the electors supported him so that he found a comfortable majority behind him when the new Diet met.

Apparently, it is the voice of authority to which the Japanese elector listens. The Government has all the strings in its hands. It instructs the Prefectural Governors, who, in turn, instruct the officials, and they the people. It is all done on the plea of having the election carried out in a proper manner, but it is, of course, a means of bringing pressure to bear on the elector to vote for the candidate favoured by the Government, which has been appointed by the Emperor.

The Government wins every time, and the plea that the country must be appealed to on the question of universal suffrage is thus a little thin, because everybody knows the Government must win.

The most probable reasons for the dissolution suggested are that the Government thought it about time to strengthen its position by obtaining another mandate from the people, which it is sure to get, and because, as we suggested a few days ago, it was not convenient to have the Diet sitting just now when so many critical questions are on the point of being settled.

There are, for instance, the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Siberia and the negotiations with China as to Shantung. To have members of the Diet asking embarrassing questions at such a period of crisis was doubtless considered as subversive of good diplomacy.

A correspondent in Japan informs us that there was also a "diplomatic blunder" about which a good deal of mystery has been made, but which is at bottom a very laughable affair.

It appears that when the Japanese Peace Plenipotentiaries were in London they were given an audience by a very high personage who laughingly suggested that they must have found the long discourses of another very exalted personage very boring, if not soporific.

Returning to Japan the Plenipotentiaries communicated this, to them, astonishing remark to their Foreign Office, and some of the brilliant Foreign Office lights in Tokyo saw fit to incorporate it in an article in a semi-official journal devoted to diplomatic doings.

The blunder was discovered after publication and the copies hastily withdrawn, but the deed had been done and since then the Government has apparently been sitting on thorns. Naturally the Opposition seized upon the blunder as another

weapon with which to attack the Government, and it is suggested, not without some degree of probability, that it was to escape from its embarrassing position on this matter that the Government decided to appeal to the country.

To the onlooker outside Japan who gains his impressions from the newspapers of the country, the Labour Problem would seem to be a much more embarrassing factor than most of the others mentioned, and we are inclined to hazard the opinion that the dissolution of the Diet has precipitated the gigantic Labour demonstration to which we have already referred.

A significant feature of this May Day demonstration—the first of the kind in the history of Japan—was to be the participation of the Socialists, in itself a very disturbing factor, because the attitude of the authorities towards the propagation of Socialism in Japan has always been, and remains to-day, one of stern repression.

Some years ago a Minister of Education was compelled to resign his office merely because in an academic lecture he had hypothetically adumbrated something that might happen "if Japan were a republic"; and in the *Daily Press* of yesterday there was a paragraph reporting that a Japanese University professor had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for contributing to a magazine an article on KUROKAWA's Socialism, which we assume commended it, and thus offended against the Press Law which is designed to suppress ideas deemed dangerous to the existence of the Constitution.

These two incidents will serve to indicate what the attitude of the Government is towards a Labour demonstration likely to be largely dominated by Socialists, who, by the way, are undoubtedly a growing force in Japan.

This demonstration was intended to demand not universal suffrage merely, but "the establishment of an eight-hour day and the inauguration of labour laws." These are startling developments, and there is no mistaking the tendency of the times in Japan; but the present moment we believe the Government is strong enough to control any "great social upheaval" of which the Japanese people are capable, and even if the HARA Government were to resign, the attitude of its immediate successor towards the foremost problems of the day is not likely to be materially different.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending February 28th, amounted to 14,265 tons and the sales to 14,244 tons.

Reuter informs us that Captain William Bowden-Smith has been appointed Commodore in Charge of the Naval Establishments at Hongkong in succession to Commodore Gurner.

Captain Basil Taylour, Harbour Master, has been confined to bed for the past few days with a bad cold. We are glad to hear, however, that he is now on the way to recovery, and will resume his work in the course of next week.

The *Empress of Asia* is due in Harbour at daylight to-day. The P. & O. *Alma* is due in port at 8 a.m. Both steamers are bringing full loads of passengers for this port. Hotel accommodation was almost impossible to obtain even yesterday.

Shipmasters will be interested to hear, on the authority of H.M.S. *Marston*, that the shoal off Barram Point, in latitude 4° 37' and longitude 113° 59' is now extended to 5 miles north-west of the point given on the latest charts. The light on Barram Point is reported to be unreliable.

The Acting General Manager of the Kailan Mining Administration has contradicted a report in a Northern paper that the Kailan Mining Administration is financially interested in the Sino-British Trade Corporation which has recently been formed, apparently mainly for the purpose of producing steel in North China.

The Military Medal has been awarded to the following N.C.O.s and men of the Wiltshire Regiment for bravery in the Field with the British Forces in North Russia:—6034 Sgt. A. E. Jefferys, 2nd Battalion (Andover); 7428 Pte. J. Kyte 2nd Battalion (Market Lavington); 9514 Pte. E. Veck 2nd Battalion (Eastleigh); 6336 Pte. C. W. Cumbery, 2nd Battalion (Bampton); 35949 Pte. C. U. Parsons, 2nd Battalion (Ochippenham).

The Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong) has returned from his recent trip to Pakhoi. He held several confirmations, one being in the C.M.S. Leper Hospital, where an excellent philanthropic work is being carried on. The Bishop desires to acknowledge several gifts of clothing, linen, and bottles for the Hospital which were much appreciated. To-day Bishop Lander is to speak at the Bible Society meeting at 5.15. Next week end he has confirmations in Tsang Tsing and Shaki, and he has arranged to give a series of addresses in Hongkong during Holy week—March 28th to April 3rd. He proposes to sail for England at the beginning of May.



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HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

(Continued from page 2)

Mr. Eustace, replying, said:—Mr. Jenkin, Mr. Hough, and old Comrades of the H.K. Police Reserve, I am not going to reply with a long speech this evening as no words of mine could express the pleasure I feel in hearing that my work for the Police Reserve is appreciated. Whatever I did was done from a sense of duty, and, of course, you all know that whatever measure of success attended my efforts, it was largely due to the loyal support accorded me by the members, not forgetting the sound advice and great assistance always so readily and kindly given by our worthy chief. I must take this opportunity of thanking you, sir, for your patience and help on the unpleasing times I had to ask your assistance; I would also thank those of you who so often came forward and helped with extra patrols when I was short of men, and also those who turned out in cases of emergency when I had to call for Volunteers several times at all hours of the day and night. I am proud to say that you fellows played the game. As far as I can remember there was only one occasion, when our Platoon was wanted for emergency duties, that I had to revert to "orders" from the system of calling for volunteers. As regards this magnificent boy, I can only thank you most heartily for the gift and the kind thoughts that prompted you to give it to me. I shall always look on it as one of my most cherished possessions and shall include it in my will to be handed down as an heirloom in the Eustace family. Mr. Jenkin has mentioned the likelihood of another Reserve Police Force being formed and if this comes about before I return in November, I would ask you to please see that my name is included with the original members, that is, if the age limit does not preclude me from joining.

In the course of my Police duties, I have come across and enjoyed the friendship of a number of Inspectors of the regular Force, and I am aware that they strongly approve the formation of such a Force. I thank you for the cheque you have given to me to take to my wife. We shall have great pleasure in spending it together, purchasing a memento of the Reserve. Though you do not know it, my wife took a great deal of interest in the Force. Very often when I was late at home and found I could not get through all my work, she helped me by addressing envelopes and performing other little duties. She knows you all by name and she was with you in the work. (Applause.)—I thank you most sincerely for your kindness, and wish you all good health and prosperity.

The meeting then terminated.

SOUNDS OF THE SEA.

DO FISH HEAR?

Professor Bragg, in the course of series of lectures to juveniles at the Royal Institution, dealt with the sounds of the sea.

It is only near the coast and on the surface that the sea makes a noise. Professor Bragg explained. In the depths the sea is wonderfully silent because the water is still, and the creatures that live below move silently. The reason of this silence is that it is absolutely necessary to have bubbles collapsing before sound can be produced which the human ear can distinguish. In order to illustrate this photographs were thrown on the screen showing a round shot being dropped into water. In its wake were bubbles of water, and it was the collapse of these that made the noise, the lecturer explained, and not the impact of the solid body on the surface of the water. Then he recalled how, uselessly an otter or a water rat can slip into a pool compared with the sounds caused by the bubbles of the family surreptitiously diving into forbidden waters. The reason is the shape of the body. As the otter and the water rat enter, the water slips along their bodies, and no hole is left for air to follow and make a noise.

Once upon a time, he explained to a delighted youthful audience, he and some others equally interested in mysterious sounds went to the Zoo on a Sunday morning, choosing that day in order not to provide an undue source of merriment. They wanted to know how much noise fish make. Some fish were put in a tank and a penguin went in after them. Despite the use of listening instruments not a sound could be heard as the penguin went on. The reason is that when fish move they leave no cavities behind them. This led up to diagrams showing experiments that had been made during the war to find the best shape for airships. The results were in favour of a blunt nose tapering off to the tail, the same shape as a fish. There is consequently a similarity in air and water, but the professor could hold out no hope of a noiseless air dirigible until we have got one that can move by waggling its tail in the same fashion as a fish.

Now comes the question: Do fish hear? As we understand the sense of hearing the answer is in the negative, as they say in Parliament. Fish have the rudiments of an ear which makes them sensitive to pressure and movements in the water, but not to sound. Long ago, when some forms of fish began to make a practice of taking constitutions on dry land, the remaining bit of the ear began to develop, until now the crocodile has one of the most sensitive ears of any animal, and this is the part that has developed in the case of all animals living on dry land.

As an illustration to the lecture Professor Bragg performed some delightful experiments. With the aid of metal plates which he covered with sand and a bow with which he drew notes from the plates, he showed how the grains of sand ranged themselves in different diagrams according to the note which was produced. Musical sand, which is got from the Island of Egg—a geographical touch that produces its peculiar noise when punched with a hard instrument, because the pressure continually makes and breaks clusters of grains; and thus the sound belongs to what is called the "slip and stick" group of noises.

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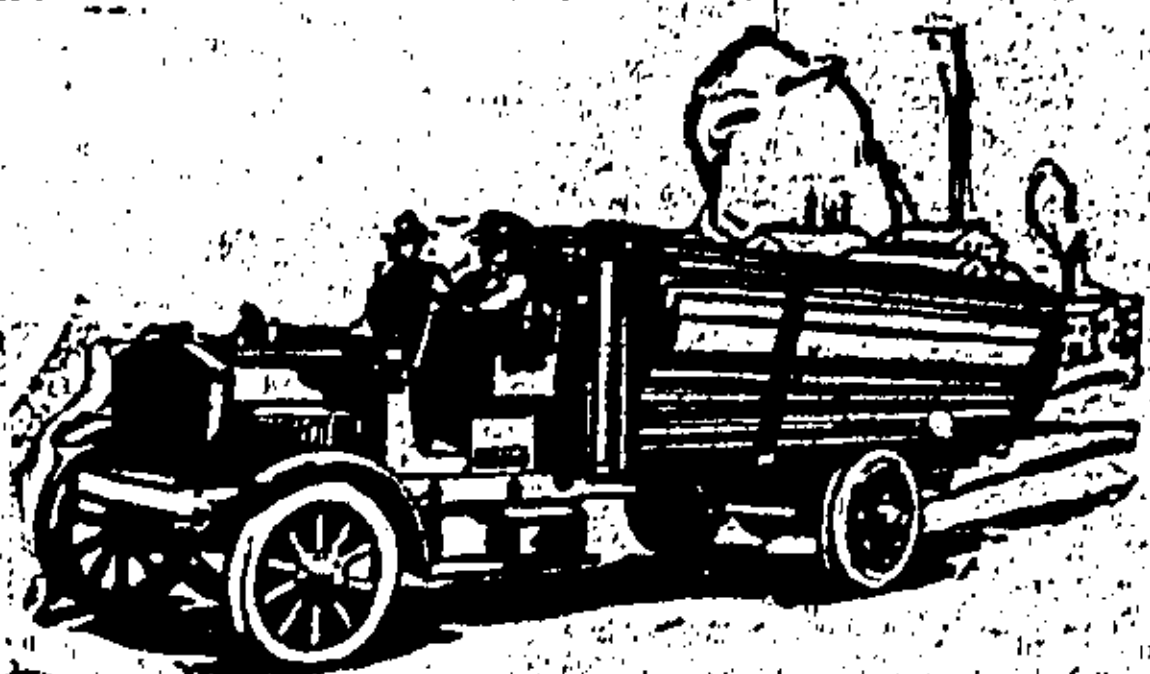
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	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	17th Mar. Noon.	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay.
"BANCA"	8,000	28th Mar.	MARSHALLS, L'ROY & ANTWERP.
"KEIVA"	8,000	4th Apr.	MARSHALLS & London via Coo.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Mar. 1 P.M.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,500	19th Mar.	Do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	28th April.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and Sydney, Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KEIVA"	9,000	17th Mar. 1 P.M.	Shanghai Only.
"MADRAS"	7,000	17th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.

* CALLS AT ANTWERP (Cargo only)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments exported of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ELKTON"	...	About March 17th.
"ELDRIDGE"	...	About April 2nd.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	...	About April 28th.
"TACOMA"	...	About May 25th.
"CROSSKEYS"	...	About June 2nd.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ABERCOSS"	...	About March 12th.
"PAWLETT"	...	About March 28th.
"COAXET"	...	About April 17th.
"WABAN"	...	About May 16th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overseas Consignees.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 4177 & 4178.

Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSON.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons 10,000 tons 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Mar. 25th. Mar. 25th. May 15th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prince's Buildings. O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Ice House Street. Tel. 1943.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	April 1st.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	April 1st (from Yokohama)
PERSIA MARU	9,000	April 19th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	May 24th.

* Omits Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARIKA, AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 11th.
KIYO MARU	17,000	July 15th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and the Panama Canal.

Steamer

CHOYO MARU ... Leaves Hongkong. April or May.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—
Telephone 2374 and 2375. T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 24th March
	"ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000	On or about 10th April
	"CORDILLERE" 10,000	On or about 26th April
SHANGHAI (Only)		
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000	On or about 4th April

Cargo boat for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLES, and if sufficient inducement offers, GENOA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSHER,

Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU" ... Monday, 2nd March.

"CELESTES MARU" ... Middle of April.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading shipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Apr.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Wednesday, 17th March.

"GANGES MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th March.

"BURMA MARU" ... Saturday, 10th April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"USAN MARU" ... Thursday, 1st April.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Tuesday, 25th April.

"ABASHI MARU" ... both call at Shanghai.

JAPAN PORTS—Moff, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokosuka.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Monday, 15th March.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

11

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia, via Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" March 24th March 29th

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & East India Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
SAIGON	Archer	16th Mar.
STRAITS	Lycaon	16th Mar.
U.S.A. CANADA and MANILA	Empire of Asia	16th Mar.
EUROPE via SUEZ	Meritor	16th Mar.
STRAITS	Aliva	16th Mar.
SHANGHAI	Dunera	16th Mar.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	Shidzuoka Maru	17th Mar.
SHANGHAI	Yingokote	17th Mar.
JAPAN	Shinyo Maru	18th Mar.
STRAITS	Santha	20th Mar.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Nikko Maru	22nd Mar.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
*Swatow and *Bangkok	Chengta	Tuesday, 16th, 8.00 A.M.
*Swatow and *Straits	Kanchow	Tuesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China and *Japan via Moji	Nagano Maru	Tuesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	Heimet Maru	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Telemachus	Tuesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Niappo, *Shanghai and *North China	East Hong	Tuesday, 16th, 1.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Huakhou	Tuesday, 16th, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy, *Shanghai and *North China	Kusichow	Tuesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung	Ichang	Tuesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Tomok	Tuesday, 16th, 4.00 P.M.
	Lokyang	Tuesday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Prometheus	Wednesday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki	Fushimi Maru	Wednesday, 17th, 9.45 A.M.
Canada, United States, Central and South America and *EUROPE via VICTORIA B.C.	Letters	9.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, L. Marques, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay and Aden	Dunera	Wednesday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, and *Calcutta	Takada	Wednesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Tottori Maru	Wednesday, 17th, 1.45 P.M.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Dairen	Registration	2.50 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Hanchow	Wednesday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Loonyang	Thursday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tientsin	Thursday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sinkang	Thursday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, L. Marques, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Shidzuoka Maru	Thursday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Poochow	Registration	9.45 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Poochow	Haiching	Friday, 18th, NOON
Philippine Islands	Loonyang	Friday, 18th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yingokote	Saturday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Kaifong	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Chefoo and Dairen	Hsin Ping On	Sunday, 21st, NOON
Swatow and *Bangkok	Luchow	Tuesday, 23rd, 8.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Nikko Maru	Tuesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
Amoy, *Shanghai and *North China	Suwayang	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Taming	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe	Tanka Maru	Thursday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand, via Thursday Island	Zango Maru	Sunday, 28th, 8.00 A.M.
	Registration	9.00 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On LONDON.—	March 15th.
Telegraphic Transfer	4/11
Bank Bills, on demand	4/11
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/11
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	4/11
Credits, at 4 months' sight	5/11
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	5/11
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	13/5
Credits, at 4 months' sight	13/5
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	99 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	99 1/2
On BOOMAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	206
Bank Bills, on demand	206
On CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	205
Bank Bills, on demand	205
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand—Pescos	111 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	111 1/2
On BATAVIA.—	
On demand	230
On HANKOW.—	
On demand	nom.
On SAIGON.—	
On demand	nom.
On SOERABAYA.—	
Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 4.00 a.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$ 83.40
BAR SILVER, per oz.	70 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong—30 cents piece	Per cent.
Hongkong—10	10.00 Discount
Canton—30	C.10
Canton—10	2 20
Canton—10	0.00 Premium

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong November 2nd 1919

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (TAIWAN BANK).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 27,500,000
Reserve Fund ... 7,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Gharan, Kagi, Karamko, Keelung, Makung, Nante, Pusan, Shimoniki, Taipei, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aiko.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Poochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARK'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH, Manager.
3, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Hongkong, November 1st, 1919. [42]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road, Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,000,000.
Reserve Fund ... 200,000.00

Directors:
Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po.
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong.
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong.
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shuk.
Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Chief Manager:—Kan Tong Po, Esq.
Asst. Manager:—L. Tso Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent.
KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 12th, 1920. [108]

GRIMAULT'S
SYRUP
OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS
BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH
CONSUMPTION

WESTMINSTER

TURKISH

"SPECIALS"



THE MOST POPULAR TURKISH CIGARETTE IN THE COLONY.



The advertisement is issued by Westminister Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000
PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC ... F. 25,000,000

Chairman of the Board:—André Berthelot.
General Manager:—A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon, Haiphong, Yunnanfu, Vladivostok, Hankow, Poochow, Swatow, Yokohama.

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Belmont & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exporters. M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong, March 6th, 1920. [153]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London E.C. 3.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed £1,500,000
Paid-up ... 750,000
Reserve Fund & Res. ... 750,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders 750,000

Branches: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Peking, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

G. L. SANDER, Acting Manager.
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, December 12th, 1919. [14]

THE BANK OF CHINA

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 12,778,800.00
Reserve Funds ... 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—80-81, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchanges.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months ... 3% per annum.
For 6 months ... 4% per annum.
For 12 months ... 5% per annum.

TSUYEE FEE, Manager.
Hongkong, February 6th, 1920. [84]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT, Manager.
Hongkong, January 3rd 1920. [52]

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively. Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANO L.Y., Manager.
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [80]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds: Sterling ... \$1,500,000
Silver ... \$22,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR—Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

J. W. C. BOYER, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. Johnston, G. M. DODD, Esq., W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., U. S. GIBBY, Esq., J. A. PHILLIPS, Esq., P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq., Ross Thomson, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STARRS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARK'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 6th, 1920. [9]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 16bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves ... 60,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batambang, Mongtra, Shanghai, Canton, Nongma, Singapore, Djibouti, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tourane, Hankow, Pnom-Penh, Vladivostok, Hanoi, Pondichery.

RANCHES: FRANCE: Compagnie Nationale d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd, Comptoir National d'Escompte Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. BERINDOAGUE, Manager.
Hongkong, December 1st, 1919. [76]

PHILIPS
ARGA
THE IDEAL LIGHTING UNIT
for the
OFFICE, HOME OR CLUB

A drawback to the domestic use of the 4 Watt lamp has been that until quite recently they could only be made and used economically in large candle powers. This problem has been solved in the "ARGA" which we now present for your trial and certain approval.

Supplied in 25 and 32 Candle Power. PRICE 50 cts. each.
Special prices given for large quantities.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 15th, at 12.05.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok.

Pressure has decreased slightly from Ehargal to Weihaiwei, and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere. A weak anti-cyclone is central to the south of the Yangtze Valley.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.17 inch. Total since January 1st, 4.13 inches, at an average of 4.30 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DIRECTION: S.W. and N.E.
WIND: moderate, moderate to strong.
SEA: N. wind, fresh to strong.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... moderate, moderate to strong.
Formosa Channel ... N. wind, fresh to strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook ... N. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... N. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.
From 16th to 22nd March, 1920.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Date	Time	Height	Time	Date	Time	Height	Time
Tues 16	8 08	4.4	1 15	1.9	Tues 16	8 08	4.4
Wed 17	8 12	4.6	1 30	1.7	Wed 17	8 12	4.6
Thurs 18	8 25	4.9	1 33	1.6	Thurs 18	8 25	4.9
Fri 19	8 40	5.2	1 44	1.4	Fri 19	8 40	5.2
Satur 20	8 46	5.7	1 44	1.2	Satur 20	8 46	5.7
Sun 21	8 45	6.1	1 38	1.2	Sun 21	8 45	6.1
Mon 22	10 14	5.6	4 36	1.6	Mon 22	10 14	5.6
	11 34	6.3	4 45	1.4		11 34	6.3

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